FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ENVOY TO HAITI DENIES DUVALIER REQUESTED ASYLUM

PY060216 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Feb (DYN) -- Hugo Caballero, Argentine ambassador to Haiti, denied tonight that Haitian President-for-Life Jean Claude Duvalier, had requested political asylum at his embassy. This evening international press agencies reported that at least three countries had rejected Duvalier's request for asylum, which he had allegedly also made to the Argentine Embassy. During a telephone conversation with DYN from his residence in Port-au-Prince, the Argentine ambassador said that "we have no information in that regard."

The ambassador said that "an issue of that nature would have necessarily reached me, I would be aware of it." "You probably have more information than we do and as you may know, I cannot give any more information because of the post I hold," he added. The ambassador ended by saying that "our Foreign Ministry is being continuously furnished with the information we can transmit."

Argentine scientist Simon Feld, temporarily living in Port-au-Prince where he is working as a physician and researcher for the World Health Organization, told DYN that because of some preparations being made, it is feared that the number of clashes registered in Port-au-Prince and other parts of this small country might increase. He added that "we have prepared the most important hospital in Port-au-Prince to be able to attend to the largest number possible of wounded persons. We are prepared and sufficiently equipped to grant all the assistance that may be necessary." Feld disclosed that some 200 journalists from all parts of the world are in Port-au-Prince and described the situation among the citizenry as "nervous and tense." He confirmed that "half the stores are closed," but said he knows nothing about President Duvalier's uncertain situation.

Press reports received this evening from various European capitals stated that at least three countries, Greece, Spain, and Switzerland, had rejected Duvalier's request for asylum. Regarding reports on Duvalier's request for asylum to the Argentine Embassy, in addition to Argentine Ambassador Hugo Caballero, Argentine consul in Port-au-Prince Hugo Neri also stated that the report "has no grounds whatsoever."

LA PRENSA QUESTIONS CAPUTO'S 'ATTITUDE' IN MOSCOW

PY050019 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Feb 86 p 6

[Editorial entitled: "Beyond Protocol"]

[Text] To coincide with the 40th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Argentina and the USSR, the foreign ministers of the two countries last weekend held several rounds of negotiations during which they expressed agreement regarding their political views on several international problems. These coincidental points of view became obvious a few minutes after the Argentine foreign minister stepped off the plane that brought him to Moscow. Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said then that the recent Soviet initiatives to complete a nuclear disarmament program by the year 2000 is "the most important step" in the disarmament sector, describing it as "in keeping with the point of view of the Argentine Government." In addition to reasserting his pacifist inclinations, host Eduard Shevardnadze took advantage of the opportunity to categorically condemn "the United States actions in Central America" and U.S. policy regarding Nicaragua before expressing support for "a peaceful solution to problems in Central America."

The silence maintained by the visiting dignitary about Shevardnadze's categorical and untimely statements seem to grant them tacit approval, because neither at this time nor in other occasions did Caputo express disagreement with them. On the contrary, the Argentine foreign minister upheld the same attitude when, during a reception, he heard Shevardnadze's renewed attack against the United States for its "efforts to interfere" in Nicaraguan domestic affairs "thus denying it the possibility to independently decide its destiny." According to the Soviet foreign minister, the difficulties that are confronting many countries today are due to "the policies of the majority of capitalist powers" and he added that this policy is blocking the development of international relations "on the basis of equal and fruitful terms."

The imperturbable silence of one of the parties and the aggressive attack by the other against the Western world certainly did not contribute to confirming the widely proclaimed nonparticipation of Argentina in the existing East-West conflict. It is not without reason that the news agency TASS published with irrepressible pleasure that the Soviet-Argentine talks had been carried out in "a friendly atmosphere" and with great cordiality.

The limitations imposed by the formalities of protocol are understandable when these are upheld by all the interlocutors involved. But there were ample opportunities to channel the tone of the negotiations and clearly explain that the Argentine people have not rejected their traditional identification with the democratic way of life or with those nations that uphold it.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS VARIOUS SALARY INCREASES

PY052206 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2146 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Feb (NA) -- The Argentine Government today ordered that judges, military men, teachers, and health-care professionals be given a 25-percent salary increase as a reward for "full time employment." Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez made this announcement a few minutes ago from Government House.

CAPUTO CONFERS WITH HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS

For Budapest coverage of Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's visit to Hungary, including his talks with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, see the Hungary section of the 2 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

NEW APPOINTMENTS -- President Raul Alfonsin has appointed Norberto Bertaina new growth promotion secretary, replacing Jorge Manuel Tanoira. The new secretary will be sworn in on 6 February along with Marcos Aguini, new culture secretary; and Ideler Tonelli, new justice secretary. They will replace Carlos Gorostiza and Alberto Borella, respectively. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1409 GMT 4 Feb 86 PY]

BANZER BEGINS TOUR OF BRAZIL, EUROPE, U.S.

PY031604 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1719 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] La Paz, 2 Feb (EFE) -- Former Bolivian President Banzer Suarez today left on a tour of Brazil, Spain, Germany, France, Italy, and the United States.

Banzer, who is the leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) party, will first spend a few days in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and will then go to Madrid to attend the seventh congress of the Popular Alliance.

According to Banzer's aides, Banzer will meet in Madrid with Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the Popular Alliance, a party that shares many of the ADN's political views.

Manfr[illegible]empf, a former Bolivian ambassador to Spain and the ADN secretary for int[illegible]ational relations, is accompanying Banzer.

After attending the Popular Alliance's congress, Banzer will visit Italy, Germany, France, and the United States to hold important meetings with political and business leaders of these countries.

COCA PRODUCERS AGREE TO REDUCE PLANTATION AREAS

PY050159 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The Coca Producers Federation from the tropical Chapare region today expressed its agreement with the national campaign to reduce the area of coca plantations after meeting with Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy and National Police Commander General Julio Vargas Soto.

It must be recalled that the Chapare region coca producers had refused to join the campaign, but after they listened to the explanation by the government officials, they expressed approval and even promised to support it.

Minister Barthelemy explained to the Chapare delegates that the government will help the regions that join the campaign. It will help with the installation of running water distribution facilities, the construction of roads, and the installation of electric power networks.

BRIEFS

EPIDEMIC AFFECTS CHUQUISACA LIVESTOCK -- Sucre, 19 Jan -- According to a report submitted by the local Peasant Affairs Ministry official, two Chuquisaca provinces have been affected by a yet unidentified disease that has killed 400 livestock. According to reports from the Zurduy and Tomina Provinces, an unknown disease is killing an alarming number of livestock. The towns of San Pedro, Sopachuy Tarvita, and Azurduy have been the hardest hit in the respective provinces. According to Peasant Affairs Ministry officials it is possible that the area may be affected by rabies but this will only be confirmed after a special commission has visited the area in question and reported on its findings. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Jan 86 p 5 PY]

M-19 UNIT SOUGHT WEAPONS AT ARMY OUTPOST

PY052103 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Feb 86 p 5

[By special envoy Maria Rosa]

[Excerpts] Manaus -- A group of M-19 guerrillas broke the isolation they have maintained since last July when they installed themselves in the Brazilian border region and sought out the commander of the Special Frontier Company [Pelotao Especial de Fronteira -- PEF] in Sao Joaquim, Brazil.

They wanted to buy weapons and to deny that they have any intention of operating in Brazil. Four M-19 guerrillas, including Commander Lynce Camara and a woman, paid a visit in December, which had been announced earlier, to Sao Joaquim. The meeting was friendly: They talked in general about the difficulty of surviving in the jungle and alleged that their presence in the area was only strategic. They gave no details about possible operations to be carried out from there in the future. In turn, the PEF commander refused to sell any weapons and explained that the Army vigilance in the area has tended to increase.

Amazon Military Commander General Otavio Medeiros briefed the Colombian Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe on this meeting during the summit of President Jose Sarney and Belisario Betancur in Manaus on 30 January. According to Medeiros, the 80 guerrilla fighters under the command of Lynce Camara (the nom de guerre he used) left the Mitu base, on the border with Iauarete and 50 km from Brazilian territory, and headed for the higher Rio Negro region. This group established a second operational base in Puerto Inirida, 10 km from Sao Joaquim, where it contacted the PEF. From there they took to the mountain range that leads to Venezuelan territory. Medeiros reported that all the M-19 members wore uniforms and were very well armed with rifles and pistols.

General Medeiros, when commenting on the drug-trafficking problem, admitted that the soldiers of the region do not have the means with which to control further drug trafficking and cocaine manufacturing. Medeiros did not doubt that an encounter between the Army and the drug traffickers will demonstrate further the differences in the resources available to the two sides, to the detriment of the Jungle Infantry Batallion [Batalhoa de Infantaria da Selva] forces. Medeiros said that only a joint operation by all the bordering countries, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela, would serve to dismantle the real powder key installed in the border region by the drug traffickers. General Medeiros believes that the Federal Police have done what they could within their capabilities, being under-equipped and with a very small force.

ARMY DENIES REPORT OF ARMS SALE TO IRAQ

PY060146 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- At this time none of the Brazilian arms manufacturers are selling military equipment to Iraq. FOLHA DE SAO PAULO received this information from the Department of Military Materiel of the Army Ministry, through which all arms exports must be channelled.

The news agency AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE yesterday reported from Vienna, Austria that the Austrian Government had prohibited a Brazilian airplane carrying arms (106 mm cannons, ammunition, and a jeep) to Iraq from landing at the Vienna airport on 3 February. The arms were to be transferred to an Ilyushin plane of the Iraqi Airways company, which was awaiting the shipment at this airport.

The Military Material Department investigated the report and stated that neither the plane that was to land in Vienna nor the arms it carried were Brazilian. The department added that the plane that was kept from landing was carrying an Austrian-made 155mm cannon and ammunition for it. According to this department, Iraq may have purchased this material directly from Austria and Brazil has nothing to do with the affair. The department went on to add that Brazil does not manufacture 155 mm or 106 mm cannons.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Renato Prado Guimaraes refused to comment on the report and merely indicated that "Itamaraty does not discuss arms exports." Neither the Austrian nor the Iraqi Embassies in Brazil had received any information on the incident yesterday afternoon. Austrian Ambassador (Nikolaus Horn) said that he would ask his government to clarify the matter but could only do so today because of the difference in time. Iraqi Ambassador (Qays Tawfiq al-Mukhtar) answered along the same lines. According to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the Austrian Interior Ministry has stated that it had no comment to make on the case. The report carried by the news agency was published in the Austrian newspaper KURIER.

BRIEFS

TASK FORCE VISITS AFRICA -- A Brazilian Navy task force, formed by four vessels and headed by the SS Niao frigate, on 12 February will sail to the following African ports: Lagos, Abidjan, Dakar, and Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. Although it is mainly a military visit it is also of a diplomatic nature. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Feb 86 p 6 PY]

CAR BOMB EXPLOSION INJURES 14 CARABINEROS

PY052003 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Fourteen Carabineros were injured today in a terrorist attack, two of them seriously, sustaining shrapnel injuries to the body and head. They are in critical condition. The Chilean Carabineros deputy general command today issued an official communique regarding the terrorist attack on the Carabineros. The communique adds that similar situations will not undermine the actions of Chilean Carabineros and that they will continue to carry out their duty of safeguarding the peace and order in Chile for the benefit of the community.

It was also learned that a Charade car, which contained a gas bottle filled with explosives and metal pieces, blew up. The car was rented at the end of January in San Felipe. The explosion also affected a public bus on the San Cristobal-La Granja route, carrying 28 passengers who were mostly unhurt. Some, however, did experience minor injuries.

Responding to the press about the terrorist attack that occurred this morning when a car bomb went off just as a Carabineros bus was passing by, Carabineros Commander Rodolfo Stange said that those who believe that through violence they will destroy the unity within the Chilean Carabineros corps are wrong. General Stange categorically condemned the attack: [Begin recording] [Passage indistinct]

[Stange] [Words indistinct] the unity within Carabineros by resorting to these means which are completely outside the law. Therefore, we shall do everything within our capacity to find those responsible for this act and to pace them at the disposal of the courts which are entrusted to enforce the proper punishment. [end recording]

General Stange held a brief talk with reporters who asked him whether be believes that an alleged escalation of violence scheduled for March is possible.

[Begin Stange recording] Well, all of us have heard that there are many gentlemen, quote unquote, who say they are preparing themselves for March, for (?10) March. But I do not think this could be described as an escalation of violence because not all Chileans are participating in these activities. It is just a small number of fools who resort to these means. [end recording]

Asked about reports from Argentina which state that there is a network of Latin American extremists who have already sent many guns to Chile, the Carabineros commander said that these reports are bound to be well-substantiated and because of this they are under investigation.

[Begin recording] [Stange] [passage indistinct] It has been established, moreover, that three extremists groups have joined forces in Colombia. Extremist forces from Peru and Ecuador are also active in Colombia. Extremists are always united because they know each other.

[Unidentified reporter] Are you investigating these reports?

[Stange] Of course we are. We are all working together and hoping to get the support of all citizens who are aware that the persons involved in these groups are not mentally sound and who should not belong to [word indistinct] Chilean society. [end recording]

Finally, General Stange said that the attack against the Carabineros bus was an extremely bold action, that the bomb was quite powerful, and that the extremists used a bomb that was activated by remote control.

MIR Claims Responsibility

PY052011 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Fourteen carabineros were injured this morning when a car bomb exploded at the corner of Eyzaguirre and Santa Rosa Streets in Santiago just as a Carabineros bus was passing by. After the attack, unidentified individuals claiming to be MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] members said in a telephone call to the media that a communique had been left in a Santiago ice cream parlor. Just as they said, a letter was found in the bathroom of the ice cream parlor. It stated that the Arturo (Villavela) commando group claimed responsibility for the attack. The communique noted that the attack was an antirepressive action against the Carabineros. The text of the communique was signed by the MIR national military board. Police and security services are carrying out intensive investigations to find those responsible for this attack.

DYNAMITED PYLONS CAUSE SANTIAGO BLACKOUT

HK060621 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, Feb 6 (AFP) -- The Chilean capital was blacked out for almost an hour Wednesday night after dynamite attacks on high-tension pylons, police said. Within 50 minutes, power was restored in the center of the city and some residential areas, but other neighborhoods remained in the dark. The power cut lasted a shorter time in other cities north and south of Santiago.

The blackout struck at 10:30 p.m. when many Chileans were watching the opening of a highly popular song festival. Some reports suggested that the dynamiters were protesting against the musical "frivolity" at a time when the country was in economic and political crisis.

BUS BURNED IN FRONT OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PY060213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0129 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Santiago (AFP) -- A public transport bus was set on fire tonight in front of Government House in downtown Santiago and eyewitnesses reported that the attack was carried out by an unidentified armed commando group. The alleged attack took place at 2200 local time (0100 GMT). According to initial police reports it caused no casualties.

UNION LEADER REJECTS MILITARY SALARY INCREASES

PY032235 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The National Association of Government Employees [ANEF] today firmly rejected the recently approved law that grants privileged pensions to Armed Forces, Carabineros, and Investigations generals. This law had been repealed in 1979 because it was considered unfair. ANEF President Hernol Flores said that this law is offensive because it establishes a new form of discrimination between the military and civilians. He added that the government should not make distinctions between first and second class citizens, and that the law must be applied equally to all Chileans.

[Begin Flores recording] We have said before that all we want is equal treatment for all the [name indistinct] workers. We are not protesting against this benefit for the generals, we do not wish to (?antagonize), but what we want is that this benefit be applied to all workers and not only to the men in uniform, because if there is an economic crisis, it is obviously affecting all Chileans. [end recording]

TEXT Flores likewise repudiated law No 18,4907, which grants a millionaire's salary to the military and civilian heads of the martial courts and the Army and Carabineros judge advocate general. He said that this law is very unfair because it increases the salaries of these officials by 40 percent as compared to the salaries received by a court of appeals official. He said that the problem is even more serious if it is considered that the readjustment will be granted retroactive to 1 January 1985.

Turning to another subject, Hernol Flores proposed that the governement establish a national salary scale to overcome this serious economic crisis.

[Begin recording] The truth is that this country has, economically, reached the bottom. The only thing that will save this country as a nation will be a sacrifice by all of us; that is, a real, shared sacrifice among all Chileans -- civilians and military men, the rulers and the ruled. This is why we concretely propose that until we overcome this terrible economic crisis that is affecting our country, no one in Chili should earn more than a 150,000-Chilean-peso salary and no one, neither civilians nor retirees or pensioners, should earn less than 35,000 Chilean pesos. [end recording]

Hernol Flores then reported that the ANEF has requested a meeting with Finance Minister Hernan Buchi to discuss the problem of pensions. If we do not obtain a response, we will go to the trade unions and political parties to find a solution, he concluded

CENTER RIGHT GROUP STATES ELECTION POLICY

PY042357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2136 GMT 3 Feb 86

[By Santiago Diez]

[Text] Santiago, 3 Feb (EFE) -- The new center-right coalition, known as the Democratic Accord Front (FDC), has expressed its solidarity with petitions sent to General Augusto Pinochet by the opposition, asking for direct presidential elections, and for the legalization of political parties. The two requests by the FDC form part of the "National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy," which was signed by 11 opposition parties last year at the suggestion of Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, and rejected by the military government. The birth of the FDC has united a group of parties, made up of Radical Democrats, Christian socialists, Social Democrats, and the National Democratic Party, which have consistently supported the Chilean military regime, but are now discussing the need for the liberalization of political life.

A prominent opposition leader told EFE today that the creation of the FDC, which is of no great importance in the opinion of some members of the opposition "due to the small representation" of its parties, is only an "attempt to consolidate a group of leaders on whom the government may call for an apparent dialogue." According to leaders of the Radical Democracy, who inspired the creation of the FDC, one of the main objectives of the new front is to "work in a coordinated way on the construction of a legal path which will allow a peaceful transition to a stable democracy." The FDC also wants the Pinochet regime to make an "active and coordinated study of the organic laws," particularly the law which legalizes the existence of the political parties. Other opposition groups agree on this point.

LAST LINE

Also in agreement with the opposition, the FDC wants the government to study an amendment to the 27th Transitory Article of the Constitution, which establishes a plebiscite to elect the president of the republic in 1989. According to the present Constitution, which was promulgated by General Augusto Pinochet in 1981, at the end of the transition period in 1989, the junta of commanders in chief will propose to the country the name of the successor to the present chief of state, who could again be General Pinochet, If the Chilean people do not accept the individual proposed by the military commanders, Pinochet will stay in office for another year, after which there will be direct presidential elections.

The basic FDC objectives agree with one of the most important demands of the opposition: direct presidential elections, even though the center-left Democratic Alliance thinks these elections should occur before 1989. The difference between the FDC and the opposition stands out clearly when it states that "all who respect the 1980 Constitution and the schedule it establishes," and "those who recognize the salvaging action of the Armed Forces in the most difficult period the country has ever experienced" may join the Front.

'POLITICAL ACTIVITIES' PROMPT ARREST OF STUDENTS

PY060223 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Youths pretending to be carrying out summer projects were arrested in the Fifth Region for political activities. Here is a report on this from Valparaiso:

[Begin relay by unidentified reporter] The office of the Fifth Region intendant wishes to inform the public of events regarding summer projects, a title under which subversive political and party activities have been secretly carried out. Last 7 January at 0900 and at 1630, a group of student representatives from local university federations requested the authorization of the intendance to carry out summer projects in Valparaiso. On that occasion the students promised to: a) send a list of all the participants; b) refrain from carrying out any political activity; and c) to work under the supervision of intendance-appointed professionals. A few days after making this promise, the students broke their word and issued a public declaration of a clearly political nature through the local media.

On 17 January 1986, the intendance notified the university rectors and university student federation presidents that the intendance no longer sponsored or supported the summer projects, which have been used to secretly carry out political activities. On order from the Interior Ministry, the following individuals were arrested yesterday: Renato Manuel Carvajal Aguilar, Miguel Aurelio Gonzalez Lopez, Alfredo David Carvajal Brito, and Marco Antonio Julio Medi . All are university students except Marco Antonio Julio Medi , who is unemployed. They were arrested in a house at number 14 Matacaspti Avenue in the Heroes del Mar neighborhood, Cerroplaceres, Valparaiso.

The arrest of the students and the material seized in their center shows that the so-called summer projects carried out by university students are nothing but political and subversive activities. The regional intendant reiterates his appeal to the neighborhood, community, and sectorial organizations to remain alert for activities of this sort, and to report them without delay to the authorities.

Valparaiso, 5 February 1986. [end relay]

GARCIA CONSIDERS IMPOSING LIMA STATE OF EMERGENCY

PY052308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Lima, 5 Feb (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia said here today that recent terrorist attacks are a sign of a highly professional new and mysterious type of violence in which not only left-wing groups are involved.

The president announced that in order to cope with this new violence the government is studying certain measures such as the implementation of a state of emergency in the capital of the country.

ARMED FORCES JOINT COMMAND DENIES MASSACRE

PY051819 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The Armed Forces Joint Command and the Attorney General today released communiques categorically denying the alleged massacre of peasants. A local newspaper published that such a massacre occurred in Ayacucho in 1984.

The following is the official communique of the Armed Forces Joint Command:

1. In view of biased reports published in a national newspaper aimed at making the Armed Forces responsible for an alleged slaughter of peasants in 1984 in (Chaqui), La Mar Province, Ayacucho Department, and in (Lucmagaipo), Quillabamba, Cusco Department, the Armed Forces Joint Command categorically rejects such accusations because they are untrue.

2. The helicopters that support the operations in the emergency zones are not equipped with bombs, therefore bomb attacks could not have been conducted.

3. After reviewing the military operations reports on the mentioned dates there are no reports indicating operations of that type that could have been carried out in the areas of the territory declared in a state of emergency.

4. It should be pointed out that the newspaper gives ample coverage of false information and fails to report the cowardly Shining Path attack carried out in Tincuy, La Mar Province, Ayacucho Department, in which 12 members of the Comuneros peasant group were violently killed by the insane cruelty of Shining Path members who have unleashed barbaric actions in the national territory.

5. An appeal is made to the healthy judgment of the people not to let themselves be influenced by such information aimed at deteriorating the image and rôle of the Armed Forces in their task of pacifying and developing the areas declared in a state of emergency.

Public Relations Office of the Armed Forces Joint Command, Lima 4 February 1986.

SANGUINETTI DISCUSSES ACCORD, ECONOMIC GOALS

PY310226 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Montevideo, 31 Jan (AFP) -- This evening, President Julio Maria Sanguinetti stressed the need to energetically reactivate the economy within the framework of a broad national accord, regardless of political parties. In his speech, broadcast over radio and television, the chief of state voiced his desire that the accord -- designed to last 3 years -- give the country peace and not allow any room for the intolerant, the revanchists, and the extremists, no matter what color they may be.

A few hours ago President Sanguinetti ended a first round of talks in this regard with leaders of the following opposition parties: the Broad Front (coalition of leftist groups), the National Party (center), and the minority Catholic Civic Union. In his speech he termed the accord as indispensable for the next few years and admitted that, despite his government's achievements in the social and institutional fields, we have still not achieved an energetic economic reactivation.

According to the president, the reactivation requires an increase in investments, a peaceful atmosphere, and some concrete programs. Sanguinetti said that it is not a question of discussing philosophical models or slogans because an agreement would never be reached. He asserted that they (the models) are established in the Constitution, are democratic, and were approved by the people that elected this social democratic government.

Sanguinetti stated that it is a matter, even when we have different ideologies, of being able to coexist and join efforts to take the true paths that the country requires. According to the president, the discussions should be focused on how to improve economic and social efficiency, granting investors, producers, and workers more confidence. The Uruguayan president stated that the world is in constant evolution and noted the need to be part of this evolution seeking to modernize our country and develop its technology so that it may be capable of competing on an international level: if not, we will remain a backward country.

ABADIA TO DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICA WITH SHULTZ

PA052152 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias will go to Washington on Sunday to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss the Central American situation. Regarding the progress made for a peace agreement in the region, Abadia Arias said:

[Begin recording] We believe that the Caraballeda document has given new faith, hope, and determination to the countries involved in order to reach an agreement soon so that bloodshed, death, and pain can end in Central America. We believe, and are convinced that the government and the people of the United States are also convinced that an agreement must be reached soon. This agreement must be in line with the interests of each of the countries involved, and I believe that we will obtain this soon. [end recording]

ESQUIVEL COMMENTS ON NATIONAL LIBERAL ALLIANCE

PA311834 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 30 Jan 86 p 28

[Text] Worried by the continuous discrepancies within National Democratic Union [UNADE], Roderick Esquivel, leader of the cogoverning liberal group, has said that liberalism would be ready to abandon an alliance that does not further the country's interests or hold political viewpoints that are consonant with the party's principles.

Esquivel made these statements in response to questions from several reporters about a document recently issued by the Labor Party, complaining about political cannibalism in top government spheres, which is harmful to the government alliance.

Regarding the much rumored government junta, the leader of the so-called gynecological liberals said in a press conference held yesterday on the 13th floor of the National Bank building that if the junta becomes a reality, there will be a breakdown in the government, "since the civilian control of the government would be lost."

Continuing his lengthy chat with the media, Vice President Esquivel said that his group has always believed in the unity of Panamanian liberals and has worked hard to achieve this goal. This was a clear allusion to the Authentic Liberal Party's questioning of the present Panamanian regime. Esquivel said that the country is facing financial problems, but that the government could not consult excessively on this issue with the various sectors of the country.

NORIEGA LETTER TO U.S. GENERAL ON BARLETTA RESIGNATION

PA052248 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Feb 86 p 20 A

["In a Few Words" column: "Memorandum to the Boss" -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] It happens now that Eric The Red is nationalist, anti-imperialist, prosovereignty, and other such things. This is only lip service. And speaking of lips: The latest issue (No 437) of the Bogota magazine GUION, published on 30 January 1986, carries a report ("The 72 Hours of the Panama Affair") on the tumbling and fall of Nicolas Ardito Barletta. The only new thing in the GUION is a document that General Manuel Antonio Noriega sent to General John F. Galvin, commander in chief of the U.S. Army Southern Command, explaining the reasons for the forced resignation of the Panamanian president.

In that document, one can see, among other things, that Eric Delvalle, the current Panamanian president, was one of the members of the commission that asked the Armed Forces for the resignation of Ardito Barletta. Before going ahead with the report I want to ask: Why does the commander of the Defense Forces of Panama (who has tried to give us the impression that he is the champion of anti-imperialism, and a zealous defender and vigilant guardian of national sovereignty) have to report to the military representative of the United States to give him all sorts of explanations on a domestic Panamanian political event. Here is the humiliating, shameful, and disgraceful document:

"Panama City, 14 October 1985

"To: General John F. Galvin, commander in chief of the U.S. Army Southern Command.

"From: General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces of Panama.

"Subject: Summarized act on the resignation of President Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

"Outline of the 72 hours prior to the resignation of President Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

"1. The country was facing a serious threat to peace and public order and the political parties of the government (UNADE) [National Democratic Union] had mentioned the possibility of social clashes that would have unforeseeable consequences.

"2. In view of this fact, in the morning of 25 September, Wednesday, an UNADE delegation requested and was granted a meeting with the Defense Forces staff.

"Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega was not back in the country but he was expected to return either that very day or on Thursday, 26 September. The UNADE delegation was composed of 50 persons, including:

"Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]:

"Legislators Camilo Gozaine, Jerry Wilson, Even Chi, Alberto Aleman Boyd, Tomas G. Altamirano Duque, Luis Gomez, Hugo Giraud, Rigoberto Paredes, Alfredo Oranges, Luis Navas, and Gerardo Gonzalez, Darisnel Espino, Humberto Lopez Tirone, Dr. Nander Pitty Velasquez, Jilma Noriega de Jurado, Jaime Simmons, Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, and Jose I. Blandon.

"Labor Party [PALA]:

"Legislator Harmodio Icaza, Efrain Zanetti, Jackie Cardoze

"Republican Party:

"Eric Arturo Devalle, Legislator Raul Devalle

"Liberal Party:

"Legislator Virgilio Saenz

"Independent:

"Manuel Solis Palma

"This delegation presented its views on the national situation to the General Staff as follows:

"2.1 [numbers as published] Mistrust in the political capabilities of Ardito Barletta to lead the country.

"2.2 Lack of leadership.

"2.3 Increase in sedition as the Christian Democratic Party has grouped with a certain sector within the Panamenist Party's top leadership and with leftist and ultraleftists elements of the People's Action Party, the Workers Socialist Party, and the Revolutionary Students Front.

"2.4 The Spadafora case had become a political matter with clearly seditious goals. The purpose was to destroy the Defense Forces and to end the Civil Government.

"2.5 The UNADE parties inform the General Staff that they have withdrawn their support of President Ardito Barletta and will so inform him upon his return."

"3. The General Staff assessed the seriousness of the crisis and so informed Gen Noriega, who decided to return that same night on 25 September.

"4. A UNADE delegation, approximately 200 or more persons, awaited Gen Noriega's return, and in the presence of the General Staff commented on all the points that had been discussed.

"5. On 26 September, the PALA's full directorate, led by well-known industrialist Carlos Eleta, asked to meet with Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega who agreed to the request. During this meeting, the delegation affirmed all the UNADE points, and told him that Ardito Barletta offered no guarantees of democracy, peace, and public order in Panama.

"6. On Thursday noon, the PRD and the PALA held a top-level meeting of its directors, and agreed to tell the president that they had withdrawn their support.

"7. On Thursday afternoon, reports from all provinces concurred that there was a vacuum of power and that sedition was growing.

"8. In view of this state of affairs, the top command told the president, through Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia, and Gabriel Lewis Galindo, about the seriousness of the situation the country was experiencing.

"9. The president returned on Friday morning and agreed to meet with Gen Noriega and his General Staff in the military headquarters. Before arriving at the military headquarters, the president went to his home, and later went to Foreign Minister Abadia's house to pick him up. Ardito Barletta arrived at the military headquarters with Abadia."

Tomorrow I will finish reprinting this fantastic novel, and later I will add to it a biographical note that is truly fitting. Meanwhile, please note the excellent description of the characters such as kamikaze Carlos Eleta, and mean guy Manuel Solis Palma.

FOUR 'PRESUMED' LEBANESE TERRORISTS ARRESTED

PA022229 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Feb 86 pp A 1, A 16

[By Emilio Sinclair]

[Text] The authorities have stepped up surveillance at all ports of entry and have begun intensive intelligence activities since four Lebanese citizens, presumed to be members of an advance terrorist commando group that has entered the country, were arrested on Wednesday. The four men, who were unable to justify their presence in Panama, flew from Beirut to Geneva, Switzerland, and on to Amsterdam, the Netherlands, before finally arriving in Panama via KLM airlines.

The men, who do not speak any Spanish, were unable to explain their presence in the country, but they were carrying cash and each had a very costly airplane ticket. They told an interpreter that they were members of "a group of students who were touring Latin America" and that they were traveling to Mexico for the World Soccer Cup (The World Cup games will take place in Mexico in June and July, 4 months before [as published] the arrest of the four Lebanese). They also said that they were here to become familiar with the situation in Latin America.

The Panamanian authorities have determined that their travel documents might be fake. The men are Husayn 'Ali Ghasham, 18; Husayn Nahmi Ghasham, 20; 'Ali Muhammad al-Rida, 18; and 'Abd 'Ali Ghasham, 19.

It is felt that the area of the Panama Canal -- an international waterway that was opened in 1914 and was seriously threatened during World War II -- is extremely vulnerable to terrorist activities because with today's sophisticated weapons part of its installations could be easily destroyed from a parking lot or a lookout point, thereby obstructing world traffic through the waterway. By means of the Defense Forces' intelligence apparatus the national authorities are intensifying efforts to determine if the four men were scheduled to meet with other subversive elements to try to disrupt peace in the nation. Damage to canal installations could interrupt the flow of traffic via the waterway, increasing the cost of ocean freight because ships would have to make the long trip around Cape Horn. This in turn would increase the cost of imported products more than tenfold, worsening the world economic crisis.

The first warning about the training of a suicide commando group that would have the Panama Canal among its targets came from General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces, who stated in early January that "the essential information in our hands indicates that this terrorist commando group is being trained in or becoming familiar with the situation in Latin America and how they can affect areas of interest to the United States." In a statement that Gen Noriega gave this newspaper (published on 5 January 1986) he warned that the Panama Canal "is one of the most desired and coveted targets of a guerrilla commando group, a terrorist commando group that uses explosives in suicide attacks." It was learned that the terrorist commando group was being trained in the Netherlands Antilles.

While the state security organizations are on the alert to detect any terrorist action against U.S. military objectives and personnel in our country, Panamanian and U.S. troops -- who are committed to the joint defense of the canal, which is now in the sights of international terrorists -- are carrying out joint maneuvers, including civic action projects, on the northwestern coast of Colon Province.

FMLN VIEWS MILITARY CHANGES AS 'CRISIS' IN ARMY

PA032013 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Station commentary: "Changes in the Armed Forces, a Sign of A Profound Crisis"]

[Text] The changes in the Armed Forces announced in the past few hours are only the most visible evidence of a profound crisis that has been increasing within the puppet Armed Forces. The truth is that the changes, as Radio Venceremos announced, had been set for 1 January. Political circumstances forced the changes to be postponed, but they could not be avoided.

There are two reasons for the crisis in which the puppet Armed Forces are immersed: first, the defeat of their military plans, and second, the contradiction between two sectors. These two sectors are headed by Vides Casanova and Blandon on one side, and a group of officers called the Philarmonics [Los Filarmonicos], on the other. This second group is comprised of, among others, Mauricio Estaben, Caceres Cabrera, Mauricio Vargas, and other colonels and lieutenant colonels.

The changes were promoted and ordered by the North Americans to favor the sector headed by Vides Casanova and Blandon. It is the North Americans who have the command of the Army and who try uselessly, through these changes, to solve the crisis. It was the North Americans who brought Ochoa Perez from Washington, and it is the North Americans who are now forced to ship him back again.

What occurred with Ochoa Perez is interesting. He was the North Americans' man. They tried to promote him, but it was impossible to support him politically. Ochoa Perez is perhaps the gorilla who caused the most trouble for the Duarte regime's political plans. On many occasions, Duarte was left in a ridiculous position due to Ochoa Perez' actions and remarks.

We all remember what happened in La Palma. On that occasion, Duarte said that the Army would remain far away from La Palma, but Ochoa Perez ordered his troops to enter La Palma and said that he only received orders from the General Staff and not from any civilian, referring to Duarte.

When the end of the year truce went into effect, the regime issued a communique promising to respect the truce. Ochoa Perez once again left Duarte in a ridiculous position saying that he didn't know anything about a truce. Subsequently, when hundreds of Salvadorans who were staging a march for peace in El Salvador and Central America arrived in Chalatenango, Ochoa Perez behaved like a true gorilla. Later, when Msgr Rivera y Damas made a pastoral visit to Chalatenango, Ochoa Perez ordered the bombing of areas visited by Rivera y Damas. All of these actions and statements by the former commander of El Paraiso garrison were reported by the international press, showing the world that in El Salvador the gorillas continued to be the same gorillas.

All this, plus his obvious military ineptitude, was mining the ground on which Ochoa Perez stood. In fact, he was removed at a moment when he was feeling the weakest, the most demoralized, desperate, and incapacitated in the face of the constant defeats suffered in Chalatenango.

With these changes, the North Americans want to patch up the political and military crisis affecting the regime and the Army. However, these changes won't solve anything.

In La Union Department, for example, the situation has become militarily complicated for the enemy. The southern part of that department, which was relatively calm, has become an area of conflict. This is proven by the FMLN occupation of the Armed Forces Military Training Center.

When Colonel Rubio proved to be a complete good-for-nothing in trying to solve this situation, the North Americans removed Rubio and sent another good-for-nothing.

Dionisio Hernandez in Sonsonate is a convincing example of how the FMLN military blows increase the Army crisis. Hernandez was another officer who left because he was incompetent. He is a man who has dragged a long chain of defeats since San Vicente. His efforts in Sonsonate were enough to earn him his removal.

Therefore, it is the North Americans who are now making all the decisions in the Army. They ordered all the changes. With these changes, the North Americans are trying to put out the fire on contradiction that is suffocating Napoleon Duarte. They are also trying to solve the problem of defeat affecting the Army. These efforts are in vain. The changes will not solve anything. In a few months, they will again be blaming each other for the military failures. The changes will not solve contradictions within the Army because these contradictions are prompted by the situation of defeat the Army is experiencing at the regional and national levels.

In this regard, the crises within the regime are insurmountable because they are a result of the total failure of their political and military plans. They are resounding and very visible setbacks in this period.

FARN COMMANDER CABRAL DISCUSSES FMLN PROGRESS

PA040002 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Interview with Commander Leo Cabral, second secretary of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, and a member of the FMLN, by Radio Farabundo Marti and Radio Venceremos; place and date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] The high command has carried out Operation Phoenix on Guazapa Hill. According to General Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, this operation's main objective is to free Guazapa Hill of guerrillas. What is your opinion?

[Cabral] The enemy makes this type of statement very time they initiate an operation of this scope and importance. This is what they always say. In this case, the statements have been accompanied by a great propaganda display. For Operation Phoenix, which was initiated on 10 January, Gen Blandon gathered his commanders and met with reporters in Hacienda San Cristobal, near Guazapa, to inform them of the new operation's characteristics.

He informed them about the number of troops involved -- more than 6,000 -- he informed them that three of his elite battalions in the region are prepared, that the operation will last for an indefinite time, and that he plans to search Guazapa Hill -- he says -- inch by inch. We feel that Gen Blandon is not realistic because he is trying to achieve the objectives he has not achieved during the past 6 years, and which he will not achieve at this time because the war's development favors our people and the FMLN.

(?How will we view this later on?) I must say that Gen Blandon [word indistinct] a great deal about not establishing the exact moment at which he began to develop this operation, which we consider a strategic effort by the enemy, and also a defensive effort. For you to understand our statement, I must refer to the FMLN General Command's end-of-year balance, and to the fact that it is doubtless that we are winning the war.

This popular progress is expressed in the following four aspects: political, economic, military, and ideological. Regarding the political aspect, we can say that our people's advances have surpassed the imperialist political plan headed by Napoleon Duarte and his regime, and has left them unable to reactivate it. This is the first part, the political part.

Economically, I must say that there is a deep crisis in the Salvadoran economy and that neither the government nor the imperialists with all their help and all their dollars are capable of reactivating it to make it a part of the aggression against our people. A desperate measure adopted at the beginning of the year was the economic package, which is an effort to at least cover up or mask this deep crisis.

Militarily, I must say that the (?Army) is totally blocked. This has been demonstrated by the more than 6,000 casualties inflicted on the enemy by our forces during 1985, and the more than 20,000 casualties we have inflicted on them throughout the entire war. There can be no doubt that the enemy can no longer conceal either the quantity or quality of the blows we have dealt their troops. They cannot conceal the deep attrition we have subjected them to, they cannot conceal the amount of weapons and materiel we have seized from them, nor the amount of materiel we have destroyed. They cannot conceal that their active troops are deeply weakened, worn out, with very low morale, and that they must request more military aid; they must resort to intensifying their use of aviation and airborne troops.

Ideologically, we have proven that our decision to struggle for an anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchic, and popular revolution is correct. We have defeated the enemy's misinformation; our propaganda, our information has an audience among our people, it has credibility, prestige, it has our revolutionary stations -- it has written propaganda -- and international press agencies' information centers. Also in the ideological area, in the midst of the war we have developed our revolutionary, ideological, political, and military plans in order to give our bases, our cadres, and our troops greater political and ideological clarity in fulfilling their revolutionary tasks.

Furthermore, to explain the situation we must discuss other ideas. One of these ideas is that we have made progress in our techniques and in the development of the war. Other ideas are expressed in the transformation of our peoples' political struggle into a struggle for their economic recovery through our military progress. The broadening of our theaters of operation open new spaces for the masses' struggle, for our peoples' struggle. Within this framework, our war plan continues to be successfully developed, but, in addition to this, our victorious development gives us the ability to also propose a political resolution of our peoples' problems. It has been demonstrated that the imperialist plan does not tend to resolve these problems, but to simply and unnecessarily lengthen the war, an unjust war, a war of aggression against our people, a war that strips them of the possibility of sovereignly resolving all the problems that this country has historically encountered. This is why we feel that imperialism is the determining factor in the extension of the war.

This disruption, this blocking of their political and military plans, will only promote other forms of intervention.

However, we must say that we are prepared and will continue to prepare ourselves so that you all can feel our political-military preparation. We are preparing, and we are ready to wage a [word indistinct] war. We plan to defeat the enemy during each patrol, action, and operation.

All of this would not be possible without something fundamental: the strengthening of the FMLN's unity. This unity contrasts with the weakness, internal contradictions, and disunity prevailing among the enemy forces; it contrasts, we say, because it is within the framework that we stated at the beginning: While our people move forward, the enemy withdraws. These are good ideas because they are a summary of a year of efforts, sacrifices, and victories, and they offer us the perspective of a better future for our people.

All in all, Gen Blandon's statements are not new. General Garcia made equal or similar statements. Moreover, Gen Blandon was the executive chief of the Guazapa 10 operation. At that time, they made the same statements they are making now, statements that are no longer within a real framework.

[Question] Commander Cabral, according to what you have said to the effect that the enemy is making great efforts to attain a military victory within the framework of a situation of crisis and weakness, what doses the enemy's great effort consist of, and what achievements have they made?

[Cabral] In general terms, I can say that these operations are a strategic effort, a military answer to all problems. Specifically, we can say it is an effort to achieve a significant military victory to support their political plan. They are seeking support for their social bases. It is also an effort to break up and annihilate the groups that support us, our propaganda organizations, our military forces, and our popular groups.

Let us now look at the investment of forces that the enemy has made for this operation. They have concentrated no less than their best forces, their elite forces, the Belloso, Bracamonte, and Atlacatl battalions, which are permanently stationed in the Guazapa region. As we all know, these elite battalions' headquarters are far from the Guazapa area, and what they have practically done is transfer their central headquarters to this zone, which Gen Blandon says he wants to clean up.

This operation also has the Air Force and the airbone battalion at its disposal. We see a retrogression in the enemy's tactical methods, because these battalions were created as rapid deployment forces. They were created as mobile forces that could respond to the FMLN's defensive initiatives throughout the entire country. As we advanced and consolidated, these elite battalions were limited to operations on the central front, and at this time the enemy's weakness is expressed by their reduced area of operations within the central front and the Guazapa region.

Therefore, this great strategic effort is not consonant with the enemy's specific results. The enemy has admitted that the cost of the war of aggression against our people is approximately $1.5 million a day. Percentage-wise, of the $1.5 million invested throughout the country, we can say with a minimum chance of error that the efforts in the Guazapa area, as part of the Phoenix Operation, is costing the enemy approximately $1 million. In order words, since the beginning of the operation on 10 January to date -- 20 days of fighting -- the operation is reportedly costing the enemy, considering only the direct maintenance of the troops and materiel, $20 million. To this, of course, we must add the attrition they are facing due to our sabotage of the war economy and transportation halts. In addition, there is an undeniable political cost in the Phoenix Operation, as the enemy does not have a political plan to offer to our people.

The incorporation of the masses into the revolutionary war is a reply to the enemy's inability to resolve the grave problems that our country and people are facing. As for the attrition suffered by its forces, based on the information we have on hand, our forces have inflicted more than 125 casualties on the elite troops, which represents an average of 7 casualties a day. If Gen Blandon, the high command, and advisers should insist on maintaining these forces in Guazapa indefinitely, and if the current trend of seven casualties a day continues, we can say that we could totally dismantle an elite battalion in less than 6 months. In other words, the economic cost as well as the physical and moral erosion of the troops are factors that will go against the objectives supposedly pursued by Gen Blandon, as the operation lengthens and becomes stagnant. A proof of the stagnation of this large Phoenix Operation is that at the conclusion of what they call the first phase of the operation, Gen Blandon is no longer heading it. He has delegated this responsibility to Colonel Leopoldo Hernandez, of the 1st Brigade.

Now, what are the results, in quotes, that this colonel offers us? He made a ridiculous statement, according to which the only achievement has been the discovery of seven beehives, a few bags of millet, a [word indistinct] typewriter, all of which is costing millions of dollars. In other words, each beehive is costing the enemy approximately $1 million a day, and each bag of millet is costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. This shows that the plan has failed and is bogged down.

[Question] In a recent statement to the press, Gen Blandon told the press that 232 civilians who were at the San Francisco sugar mill had been rescued by the Armed Forces and were being protected. What is your opinion?

[Cabral] Well, we must say that this statement shows the high level of cynicism of Gen Blandon, the high command, and the advisers. As we know, the counterinsurgency war is mainly directed against the civilian population. In other words, it is a war against the people. This is particularly so in Guazapa, although it includes the entire territory, as we can see it happen in all regions of the country. In carrying out its counterinsurgency plans, the enemy deprives or tries to deprive the people of their right to live in the place where they were born, where they work, and where they have their few and modest properties. We believe that this is an attack against our people's right to their political option to decide where they want to live. Gen Blandon cannot say that the large number of Salvadorans who have sought refuge abroad, those who have left the country, and the numerous people who for many years lived in the areas now stricken by this war of aggression have left their homes because they wanted to. They have left simply because they had to protect themselves from the puppet Army's cruel and inhuman attacks. In other words, we believe that Gen Blandon's statement has no moral basis whatsoever, and that our people throughout the country, and particularly in Guazapa, have heroically defended their right to live in peace, as hard-working people who demand a resolution of their basis needs, which has been denied historically them.

In addition to the fact that Gen Blandon's statement has no moral basis, the vast attacks on our people have become so evident that the UN Human Rights Commission has condemned the counterinsurgency policy, as it violates the Geneva Convention and the most fundamental human rights. The resolution states that as long as the so-called masses do not participate directly in combat -- even though they may sympathize with, accompany, give food to, or live in areas controled by the guerrillas -- and maintain their status of civilian population, they should therefore not be targets of military attacks or forceful dislodgement by the government forces. However, in practice, the high command, the advisers, and Blandon in particular, continue with a policy aimed at exterminating our masses and population, destroying houses, crops, and properties. We call it a scorched-earth policy. In other words, the Phoenix Operation would be better called the Atilla operation, as it is in practice aimed at reducing to ashes all of the population's properties, violently dislodging and resettling them, further aggravating our people's social conflict, and trying to accomplish what is described in the counterinsurgency manuals as getting the fish out of the water.

[Question] Based on the development of the Phoenix Operation so far, and the FMLN's political-military achievements in the area and nationwide, what results can be expected from this desperate effort being carried out by the enemy?

[Cabral] We can affirm categorically that, first of all, this strategic effort being conducted by the enemy will not prevent us from advancing in the process of building and accumulating our political-military forces; the enemy will not prevent us from increasing our war of attrition against its forces. In this case, we have a great opportunity to increase our war of attrition against its elite forces.

Furthermore, the enemy will not prevent us from (?expanding) our theater of operations to the entire country, and of generalizing the people's revolutionary war. The enemy's effort will not keep us from using the fighting strength of the masses, nor will it stop the regime's political crisis, or ease the economic crisis in which the country has fallen due to the ineffectiveness of the counterinsurgency plan to solve the crisis. In sum, we can say that it is a desperate measure that solves absolutely nothing. We believe that this step taken by the enemy is aimed at intensifying the war against the people, it represents a quality step within the counterinsurgency strategy for El Salvador. It is a complex and highly expensive plan and also very risky for them, because its defensive nature calls for very cautious moves. This cautiousness, this conservatism presents very favorable targets for us and our forces. What the enemy has done is to transfer the defensive cordon it had laid out to defend the capital, which is its strategic rearguard, to an outpost in the Guazapa low areas. This has resulted in an imbalance of its military forces, which as the operation advances, and the enemy suffers larger defeats, will have strategic importance. In other words, we will have great possibilities of striking the enemy everywhere in the country.

We must stress that the (?deployment) of the elite battalions in Guazapa has resulted from the weakness and inability of the regional troops to carry out the counterinsurgency plan effectively. The [word indistinct] of these elite troops in Guazapa opens possibilities in Chalatenango, in the western region, and other parts of the country to further exhaust the mobilized troops from the regional forces of the various brigades positioned throughout the country. The Phoenix Operation has a weak point. The enemy's lack of political foresight, its profound economic crisis, and the stagnation of its military plan make it necessary for the enemy to gain political and military time to delay the full development of this revolutionary situation. Hence, its efforts to delay our advancements, to hinder our success. Now, the enemy's high command does not have a common viewpoint or criteria on whether this tactical method is the most suitable one to defeat us. This is a weak point, as it shows that the counterinsurgency plan is facing a profound crisis. However, that is not all. Just the ideological crisis within the high command regarding the implementation and development of the counterinsurgency plan is serious enough.

However, the most serious problem is that at the officers' middle level and troops, including the elite battalions, not to mention other forces, such as the regional forces, there is no confidence that the counterinsurgency strategy as a whole and the tactical methods that Gen Blandon has described as new are the answer to defeat the FMLN. Meanwhile, on the part of the FMLN, there is a growing process of ideological and organizational unity based on the creative implementation and development of a single policital and military line approved by our general command at its last meeting in May-June 1985. In other words, while the enemy divides itself, weakens, and suffers a political, military, and ideological crisis regarding its concept on how to wage the war against our people, the FMLN, as vanguard of the Salvadoran people advances in building and implementing a single political and military line, and advances in the process of unification, not only in the ideological field, but in the organizational field, which is very important in order to finally defeat the entire counterinsurgency project.

[Question] In conclusion, Commander Leo Cabral, what is your message to the Salvadoran people, particularly to the FMLN fighters and militants?

[Cabral] Well, first of all, we would like to stress the profound significance that the Guazapa front has for the Salvadoran revolution and for our people's struggle. It is so evident that even the enemy has to admit it, even against its will.

This historical meaning started with the development and emergence of the mass revolutionary fronts in the decade of the seventies, with the strengthening of our revolutionary armed forces during all these years, with the emergence of the branches of the people's power which have made of Guazapa a point of popular resistance against the counterinsurgency war, a bastion, a trench of the Salvadoran revolution. It is an invincible front. We want to adopt a slogan expressing not only the historical, but the current significance of Guazapa within the framework of our people's liberation struggle: Invincible Guazapa, an Arrow in the Enemy's Heart. It is a symbol of struggle at the national and international levels. It symbolizes our people's determination to defeat the imperialist attacks and liberate themselves.

In this sense, we express our deep and revolutionary acknowledgement to all our cadres, our party's rank and file, our study and pro-partisan circles, our commanders, our troops, and our people in general, because they have firmly demonstrated that the determining factor in this war is man and his desire to succeed. In this sense, from this trench, we salute all the FMLN fighters struggling throughout the country to defeat this new attempt by the enemy to delay our advancement and the people's triumph.

ARMY REFUTES FMLN REPORT ON DOWNED HELICOPTER

PA051507 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1432 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Feb (DPA) -- Today the Salvadoran Armed Forces refuted an FMLN report on the downing of a "Huey 500" [as received] helicopter. The downing of the helicopter allegedly took place north of eastern San Miguel Department. The rebel station Radio Venceremos reported last night and this morning that the FMLN anti-aircraft units "had achieved another victory by downing a helicopter in San Gerardo, a village located north of San Miguel." However, reliable Army sources said today that one of their helicopters merely suffered a mechanical failure which forced it to make an emergency landing in which two of its crew members were slightly injured.

Recently, an operation has been underway in the country's northeast zone, and the two sides, the Army and the guerrillas, report having inflicted casualties on each other.

FDR CHAIRMAN ON CONTADORA, TALKS WITH DUARTE

PM060933 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 30 Jan-5 Feb 86 p 41

[Interview with Salvadoran FDR Chairman Guillermo Ungo by Jaime Godinho and G. Marques; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Now that there is talk again of a renewal of the Contadora Group's activity following the meeting in Guatemala, in your opinion, how could this influence a resumption of the dialogue between the FDR/FMLN and the regime headed by Duarte?

[Answer] In principle, it would seem natural for it to be favorable, because Contadora champions a peaceful solution by means of dialogue and negotiation to the conflict in Central America; but in fact, that formula has never worked for El Salvador, which has been somewhat in the shade in the negotiations, as if it were secondary to a modus vivendi between Honduras, Costa Rica, and so forth, and Nicaragua. And this is not and cannot be so. The Central American dimension is not the same as the Salvadoran dimension. Contadora can better develop its competence in the conflicts between countries and between governments. In this respect Contadora has done El Salvador some harm, but it has also brought it benefits. We have not been a formal, official, and permanent item on the agenda at the Contadora Group's meetings, although I do believe that this is a matter of concern and interest.

[Question] What overall assessment can you make of Contadora's activity?

[Answer] I can say that the group's activity has been relative, as long as no political solution can be glimpsed in the near future. It is a very gradual process, but it offers a new possibility, a new style, if with Nicaragua's new initiative -- on which the United States has not yet commented -- and the efforts made at the Guatemala summit (on the occasion of President Vinicio Cerezo's inauguration) the diplomatic impetus and Central American negotiations can be resumed. Insofar as Contadora succeeds in surmounting the major difficulties confronting it, maybe this will be reflected in favor of the internal dialogue in El Salvador.

[Question] Do you believe that Duarte can continue the dialogue?

[Answer] It is difficult to predict. All that we have seen recently are publicity stunts which distort the truth and indicate a tendency to back down from what was achieved in La Palma and Ayagualo with respect to dialogue, its depth, and the nature and kind of talks. Duarte is seeking evasive moves to make us reject it. He contradicts himself by proposing first and unilaterally a "nationalized dialogue" within the country and now suggesting that we involve ourselves in another internal and private dialogue. This in itself would be acceptable if it did not rule out from the agreements that both sides decide to continue the dialogue in El Salvador [sentence as published]. These terms have been laid down with the sole aim of delaying and evading dialogue.

[Question] To what do you attribute these unfavorable signs?

[Answer] It is now very clear that Duarte's formal rank as commander of the Armed Forces does not correspond to the truth. At most, the Armed Forces may support him, but entirely on the basis of secret understandings and agreements between him and them. Duarte is supported by means of an agreement, but not because he is the commander of the Armed Forces but because the Armed Forces agree to support him and cover him for that reason as well.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO DISSOLVES DIT; 600 MEMBERS 'SUMMONED'

PA060125 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2324 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Feb (DPA) -- The feared secret police organization of Guatemala, known as the Department of Technical Investigations (DIT), was suspended today by President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo in what is considered the most important political move of his government in the past 3 weeks. This afternoon, in the presence of reporters, Cerezo signed the decree dissolving the DIT and announced a reorganization of the state security forces in order "to offer better services to the people."

DIT agents have been accused of murders, kidnappings, and other crimes in the past, and President Cerezo pointed out today that in view of the high percentage of thefts, kidnappings, and violence in general during the first days of his government, including the discovery of bodies with signs of torture, it has been concluded that the DIT was not complying with its responsibilities to protect Guatemalans; instead, some sectors have blamed DIT agents for these acts.

He explained that the law has been heeded at all times, that in a surprise move, some 600 members of the DIT were summoned to be investigated and in order to determine which of them may continue serving in the police, but in uniform and in another organization. Despite the surprise move, 20 agents were able to evade the action and are being hunted, President Cerezo reported, adding that the DIT activities for the time being will be handled by the uniformed police.

Besides this, the Guatemalan section of Interpol (International Police), which operated within the DIT, will now be under the Ministry of Government (Interior).

The chief of state also reported that the measure was imposed in view of the high percentage of delinquency in the past few days, as in the past 3 weeks there have been 370 automobiles stolen and 175 violent deaths, including 100 in traffic accidents, and 55 killed by gunshots or by knife wounds, among others. He said the authorities will control firearms through instructions to be revealed by the Interior Ministry.

The president revealed that Guatemala, with 8 million inhabitants, only has 8,000 policemen, of whom 2,000 are traffic agents, and there are only 26 patrol cars in service.

He concluded by indicating that reorganization of the Guatemalan security corps will take from 8 to 10 months, to create a criminal investigations police quite different from the one being dissolved, for which the government will request technical assistance from friendly countries through manuals, systems, scholarships, and training.

CEREZO RULES OUT DIALOGUE WITH REBELS FOR ONE YEAR

PA060700 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo has told ACAN-EFE that he "will not talk with the rebels for a year" because during that time he expects to achieve a full de jure state. The Christian Democratic president added that once the country has been politically, economically, and socially organized, he will invite the rebels to join the institutional life.

In addition, Congress President Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo said: The government will not hold a dialogue with the guerrillas because the struggle for power in Guatemala is a political one, not an armed one." Cabrera Hidalgo had learned about statements made by Cuban President Fidel Castro during the congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in Havana saying that he advocated a solution negotiated by the guerrillas and President Cerezo. Hidalgo, who is also secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party, DCG, rejected Castro's proposal.

Hidalgo said: "Mr Castro can make all the statements he wants about his own country, but, with due respect, he should not make any statements about Guatemala."

He added: "We believe in the free determination of peoples. As a sovereign country, we do not accept any opinion on what the solution should be because we have the ability to solve our own problems and we have shown that we are politically mature and have a sense of responsiblitiy."

Hidalgo said: "We would have to consider Mr Castro's idea of a dialogue since those of us who rule Guatemala are creating the fundamental conditions to uphold democracy." He further said: "Here in Guatemala the struggle is political rather than armed. Therefore, we cannot compete with the rebels." He stressed that the people chose the government that they wanted through the elections.

In conclusion, the DCG leader said: "The armed groups cannot expect a political invitation, since the Constitution has made it clear that all sectors can participate and not be outlawed, as the Communist Party has been outlawed in the past."

U.S. ROLE SEEN IN LOPEZ REYES' RESIGNATION

PA050942 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] General Walter Lopez Reyes' resignation as commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces has not taken place in accordance with the normal procedures followed in the replacement or resignation of a commander in chief of the Armed Forces. The whole matter has been shrouded in a veil of utmost mystery, which in turn has portrayed us in the international arena as a country taken over and handled like a puppet.

Yesterday THE NEW YORK TIMES carried a report saying that the CIA definitely had something to do with the military crisis which led to Gen Walter Lopez Reyes separation as commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

How much truth is in this report by THE NEW YORK TIMES? Well, as a general rule, this newspaper gets its information from absolutely reliable sources and its articles are likewise authenticated by very creditable sources. Whether absolutely or partially true, the fact is that this article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES is bad publicity for our country and once again we enter the international arena through the back door.

What THE NEW YORK TIMES has published about Honduras makes us appear in the eyes of the world as an occupied country being handled like a puppet.

The presence of large numbers of U.S. troops to carry out joint exercises and maneuvers with our soldiers already presents us as a militarily occupied country. Reports from newspapers like the one carried by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which says that Honduran policies are decided by the CIA, makes us look even more like an occupied and dominated country.

These stories circulating in New York and Honduras have resulted from the unrest caused by the fall of Gen Lopez Reyes, a military officer who was apparently leading the military institution very well along the path of dignity, so that we could hold talks with the great nation of the north on an equal basis and under the best of conditions.

What did Gen Walter Lopez Reyes do to annoy the U.S. Government? Could it have been that Honduras was demanding an immediate review of military agreements and treaties signed more than 30 years ago between our country and the United States?

Could it have been that Honduras was asserting its sovereign right not to allow the planning or implementation of an invasion of Nicaragua? Could it have been that the Honduran Government did not permit our territory to be used to deliver lethal or non-lethal aid to the counterrevolutionaries?

Since Gen Walter Lopez Reyes supported these positions which did not suit nor please the current U.S. policy, we must conclude that Gen Lopez Reyes no longer had the U.S State Department, nor the rest of the U.S. Government's sympathy.

Through its ambassador, the U.S. Embassy -- probably by a diplomatic lapse -- went to Honduran political group meetings in open violation of an agreement not to meddle in the internal affairs of another country.

These are the situations which present us as a country that seems to have no freedom to make its own decisions, is governed by international pressures, and whose fate is being decided by powerful foreign forces.

Meanwhile, Colonel Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, acting chief of the Armed Forces, held a news conference yesterday in which he categorically denied that there was any foreign involvement in Gen Lopez Reyes' resignation.

Showing total control of the situation and acting the way the military should act in a democracy, Col Gonzalez answered all questions regarding the Armed Forces' internal situation, never showing any indication of division among the top-ranking military chiefs.

He did insist that there was no local or outside pressure to make Gen Lopez Reyes quit as commander in chief of the Armed Forces. We could accept that there were no local pressures, but it is hard to believe this, especially since it was publicly known that the United States did not approve of recent stands taken by Suazo Cordova's government, which at the last moment had assumed an intransigent attitude regarding the nation's interests.

Part of the unrest among the Hondurans, as a result of all these stories, is due to the natural concern of every good citizen about the conduct of the new officers who are going to run the Armed Forces.

Yesterday Col Gonzalez acted in a composed, serene, and praiseworthy manner when he talked to the newsmen. When a newsman asked him if the Armed Forces would confirm their support for the constitutional government, Col Gonzalez said there is no need to reiterate the Armed Forces support for the constitutional government because according to the Constitution it is the duty of the Armed Forces to safeguard the nation and all its institutions.

If we accept the words of the military officer, who is currently the acting chief of the Armed Forces, then there are enough reasons to believe that the military has decided to respect the state's institutions. This is indeed a big step forward for democracy in Honduras.

We began this commentary by noting concern over the CIA's involvement in Gen Lopez Reyes' resignation and we are going to close it by accepting the military statement of obedience to our institutionality.

The best medicine is to resign oneself to accept the unchangeable facts, such as knowing that year after year we celebrate our independence from Spain, yet we insist on concealing our dependence on those who claim to be our best allies.

NICARAGUA

REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS CRITICIZED

PA051446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1243 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan revolutionary government has criticized the address by U.S. President Ronald Reagan announcing that he will ask Congress for more aid to the Somozist mercenaries. Miriam Hooker, spokeswoman for the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, said that instead of continuing to finance and direct state terrorism against the people of Nicaragua, the U.S. Administration should honestly and decisively support Latin America's efforts to achieve peace.

During last night's address to the Congress, Reagan said: Undoubtedly, there is no more important issue for peace in our hemisphere, for security within our borders, and for the protection of our vital interest than achieving democracy in Nicaragua and protecting its democratic neighbors. He added: This year I will ask Congress that I feel we must ask for this great and good cause. He said this in a clear reference to the 100 million dollars in aid for the counterrevolutionaries.

D'ESCOTO SAYS U.S. VIOLATING INTERNATIONAL LAW

PA052204 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Nicaragua charged in the United Nations last night that the meeting between top White House officials and counterrevolutionary leaders is confirmation of the warmongering policy against Nicaragua.

A UN dispatch states that a letter sent by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz describes statements made by Shultz on 28 January after a meeting with the mercenaries as a violation of the most fundamental principles of international law.

At the end of your meeting with the leaders of the criminal groups that your government has created, directed, financed, and trained, you expressed your full support for this terrorist organization's desire to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman adds in his letter to Reagan's spokesman.

ORTEGA RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AZCONA ON RELATIONS

PA060337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Letter from Honduran President Jose Simeon Azcona Hoyo to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega; "released this afternoon" -- read by announcer]

[Text] I address you to thank you for your kind note of 27 January. I regret that you were unable to attend the events surrounding the transfer of power for which you received our most cordial invitation. However, I understand perfectly that unexpected, urgent matters compelled you to remain in Nicaragua.

I was highly honored to receive the high-level delegation headed by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado that you designated to represent the Nicaraguan Government and people.

I am pleased to advise you that in the spirit of the conversations we held in Guatemala on the occasion of President Vinicio Cerezo's assumption to power, my government is fully willing to help expand and strengthen friendship ties based on the common history we share with Nicaragua and the other Central American sister nations, always in the pursuit of solutions that will benefit all of the Central American community.

In conveying to you my highest regard for your message wishing me success in my governmental duties, I take this opportunity to reiterate to you the highest token of my personal consideration and esteem.

Sincerely, Jose Azcona Hoyo, president of the Republic of Honduras

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS 111 CONTRA CASUALTIES

PA060220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Report issued by the Defense Ministry's Public and Foreign Relations Directorate in Managua on 5 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] From 25 January to 3 February 1986 the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], with its permanent and militia troops, dealt blows to the counterrevolutionaries, particularly in Zelaya Department, as part of the victorious strategic defeat over the counterrevolution, causing a total of 111 enemy casualties: 83 dead, 25 wounded, and 3 prisoners. A camp that was used as a command post was dismantled. Details of the outstanding clashes in Rio San Juan, Chontales, and Zelaya departments follow.

On 25 January the EPS caused nine mercenary casualties in Rio San Juan Department, in El Espino, 31 km northeast of San Miguelito, on the banks of the (Fajardo) River, and in Boco de Mejia, 36 and 40 km respectively from San Carlos. In these actions six counterrevolutionaries were annihilated, two wounded, and one taken prisoner. At Boca de Mejia two families that had been kidnapped by the mercenaries were rescued. On that same day in the Campana Hill region, 27 and 30 km north respectively of Le Gateada, Chontales Department, two counterrevolutionaries were killed. On that same day the EPS engaged in combat with the mercenary enemy on Wawasang Hill, 41 km north of Rama, Zelaya Department, where seven counterrevolutionaies sustained casualties, one dead and six wounded. There was a clash in the Wasmuk Hills area 40 km southeast of San Pedro del Norte, in Zelaya Department, where three countrerevolutionaries were killed. A clash took place in La Trinidad, 14 km northwest of Santo Domingo, Chontales Department, where the counterrevolutionaries sustained eight dead. In the (Comarca La Maravilla) region, 33 km east of Santo Domingo, the counterrevolutionaries sustained two more casualties and military supplies were seized.

On 27 January the EPS clashed with a group of counterrevolutionaries in the Cano Tipilma area, 10 km southeast of Bocana de Paiwas, Zelaya Department, where two Somozist guards were annihilated. On that same day there was a clash in Las Delicias, 24 km southeast of San Pedro del Norte, Zelaya Department. Five counterrevolutionaries were killed in that action.

On 31 January there were two clashes in the (Cano El Machete) area, 33 km southeast of Rama, Zelaya Department, where -- in the first clash -- the counterrevolutionaries sustained 13 casualties: 6 dead and 7 wounded. In the second clash the counterrevollutionaries sustained six more casualties, including two dead.

On 1 February the counterrevolutionaries' defeat continued 28 km southeast of Rama, Zelaya Department, where the EPS troops took over a mercenary camp. Four counterrevolutionaries were killed in this action, and six others were wounded. The camp's command and medical posts were occupied, while a common grave containing the bodies of eight contras was also found.

Matagalpa and Jinotega

On 28 January there was action in Cano de Tawa, 22 km and 24 northwest of Rio Blanco respectively, in Matagalpa Department, where the enemy sustained five casualties, including four dead. In Wanawas, 14 km north of Rio Blanco, seven counterrevolutionaries were annihilated.

On 31 January two clashes with Somozist bands took place in Jinotega Department. One took place in (Comarca La Lana), 17 km southwest of San Jose de Bocay, where five counterrevolutionaries were killed. Military supplies were seized here. The other clash took place 20 km northwest of Wamblan, where eight mercenaries were killed.

On 31 January and 3 February there were clashes in Zelaya Department in the area of (Comarca Camali) and Mosquito Hill, 23 and 29 km east of Waslala respectively, in Matagalpa Department, where six mercenaries were annihilated and military supplies were seized.

On Sunday, 2 February there was a clash in (Comarca El Tabao), 30 km southwest of San Jose de Bocay, Jinotega Department, where five mercenaries were killed.

MATERIALS SHORTAGE FORCES BARRICADA TO CUT PAGES

PA040329 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Communique issued by BARRICADA on 3 February in Managua]

[Text] The shortage of materials important for the publication of BARRICADA -- paper, plates, and other materials -- has forced us to drastically cut down on the number of pages we were normally printing for our reader -- 68 pages weekly.

The acute shortage of foreign currency, which is also affecting BARRICADA and other industries in the country, has seriously affected our supply of materials. It is for this reason that in the following days -- which we hope will be short -- we will be alternating from 4 to 8 pages every other day, the number of pages of our newspaper.

We request our readers' understanding, and we will be reporting in due time any change to be made in respect to this situation.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS 2D DAY OF PCC CONGRESS

Opening Session

FL051502/FL052008 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1412 GMT on 5 February begins live coverage of the second day of the Third PCC Congress from Havana's Palace of Conventions. The establishing shot is a still of the PCC emblem and the camera cuts to the Tele-Rebelde announcer inside the Palace of Conventions.

At 1413 GMT, the camera gives a close up shot of President Fidel Castro. The camera then backs away and shows the dais on the stage where also present are Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Raul Castro, Jorge Risquet, Ramiro Valdes, Julio Camacho Aguilera, Juan Almeida Bosque, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Armando Hart Davalos, Sergio del Valle, Osmani Cienfuegos, and Blas Roca. Fidel and Raul Castro are in military uniform.

The announcer reports that yesterday's opening sessions will be rebroadcast at 0200 GMT on 6 February. The announcer also says discussions have begun on the main report delivered by Fidel Castro.

The Tele-Rebelde announcer reports that the morning session will include the welcoming of the foreign delegations including the Soviet delegation headed by Yegor Ligachev, CPSU Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

According to the announcer, in addition to discussions on the main report, this morning's session will also include speeches by the CPSU, Vietnamese, Guinea-Bissau, and other foreign delegations. An analysis of the main report is also expected at today's session, says the announcer.

At 1419 GMT, the announcer reports that the delegates are now holding discussions on the main report. He then announces that the camera is returning to the studio to resume regular programming.

Havana Domestic Television coverage of today's morning session opened with a pan shot of the dais and the sitting order of the Politburo members was as follows: (from left to right facing the camera) Julio E. Camacho Aguilera, Jorge Risquet Valdes, Pedro Miret Prieto, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Fidel Castro Ruz, Raul Castro Ruz, Juan Almeida Bosque, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Armando Hart Davalos, Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Osmani Ceinfuegos Gorriaran, and Blas Roca Calderio.

Afternoon Recess

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1945 GMT on 5 February reported the following: "At 1310 this afternoon, Comrade Jorge Risquet announced a recess. The afternoon session of the Third PCC Congress will resume at 2010 and will be presided over by Armando Hart Davalos.

Among the Cuban delegates who spoke today on the main report were (Evis Blas) Gonzalez, Pedro Izquierdo, Arquinides Morales from Camaguey, Matanzas, and Ciego de Avila, respectively. Other delegates who spoke include Aldo Hernandez Prieto and Elsa Pedroso.

Aslo speaking today were delegates from the USSR, Nicaragua, Guinea-Bissau, GDR, Bulgaria, CSSR, and DPRK.

Speaking at the morning session were Cuban delegates Nelia Ramirez, Roger Sanchez, Ramona Medina, and (Bruicelda) Hernandez Hidalgo.

The Haitian delegation granted a press conference for national and foreign journalists who are covering the congress.

USSR's Ligachev Addresss

For a Moscow TASS text of the speech given by Yegor Ligachev, head of the CPSU delegation attending the Third PCC Congress, member of the CPSU Politburcau, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 6 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega

PA051741 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1542 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and coordinator of the FSLN Executive Committee, at the Third PCC Congress in the Palace of Conventions in Havana -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Companero Fidel Castro, companero delegates and guests: I bring greetings from the FSLN militants to the militants of the PCC who are today holding their Third PCC Congress. We are bringing a fraternal message from Sandino's heroic people to Marti's heroic people.

Cuba is a symbol of dignity, resistance, and combativeness in Latin America. Cuba is an example of a people's determination when they decide to be free in the face of the terrorist actions of Yankee imperialism. To speak of Cuba is to speak of the heroic resistance against the invasion in Giron. It is to speak of the people's firmness in the face of the criminal blockade. It is to speak of the internationalism of thousands of Cubans who have given their blood and sweat in favor of sister peoples. To speak of Cuba is to speak of an indestructible people who have an indestructible party that is today holding its Third Congress. To speak of Cuba is to speak of Fidel, leader of this people. [applause]

We have listened to the report presented by Companero Fidel. It stresses concrete elements that enrich the experience of these past 5 years, especially when this experience is critically analyzed, valuing the successes and pointing out the errors. It assesses the productive, educational, and health efforts based on the concern to imporve the people's living conditions. It assesses the political efforts to guarantee the great organizational tasks of the people. An effort has been carried out in the ideological field to strengthen the people's consciousness.

In the report presented yesterday we have learned of the tasks undertaken by the workers, peasants, youths, women, soldiers, technicians, professionals, and party militants. The balance is positive with a stronger revolution and with a more developed party, above all, marching with open eyes to avoid the obstacles that are in its path. We have learned in the report about the just and dignified positions that Cuba has upheld in the international field in the defense of sovereignty, the self-determination of peoples, and peace. We were especially moved by the generosity of its heroic people who despite their limitations, struggles, and sacrifices, give their best and share their blood and bread with sister peoples who defend their freedom and independence in various regions of the world. [applause]

In Nicaragua, we are witnesses of the internationalist disposition of the Cuban people.

Ever since the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship, the blood of Cuban revolutionaries has mixed in Nicaraguan soil with the blood of Nicaraguan revolutionaries. In these past years, the blood of Cuban internationalists who were providing their cooperation in various specialties has again been shed in Nicaraguan soil, victims once again of the imperialist policy that assassinated Sandino, Che, and Allende, and that procreated Batista, Somoza, Duvalier, and Pinochet.

Nicaragua is facing the terrorist policy of the U.S. rulers. The U.S. Government is infuriated by the small countries' boldness in struggling for a new type of relations. The United States has the bad habit of exploiting us, disrespecting us, refusing to speak to us, and treating us like slaves. Today they are angry because Nicaragua is free, because Nicaragua decides who its friends are, because Nicaragua defends the policy of nonalignment, and because, among other things, we have relations with Cuba.

Nicaragua will continue defending its right to have relations with all countries of the world, including the United States, but they must be respectful relations. Our relations with Cuba are friendly, fraternal, and respectful. They are relations that are unalterable and nonnegotiable. They are relations sealed with the blood of Cuban internationalists. [applause] They are relations sealed with the blood of Cuban internationalists who have fallen on Nicaraguan soil and of Nicaraguan internationalists who have fallen on Cuban soil.

They [the United States] are trying to justify their terrorist policy towards Nicaragua by accusing our homeland of being the sanctuary of the Salvadoran revolutionaries. We all know perfectly well that as long as there is injustice, exploitation, and lack of freedom, there will be revolutions and that if in El Salvador there is a revolutionary struggle it is because there has been a lack of justice and democracy and because the Salvadoran people have not been respected.

This Third Congress is taking place when the threats of the nuclear hecatomb are being brandished by the U.S. rulers in a policy of universal blackmail that is rejected by the peoples of the world. One can no longer deny the extraordinary efforts that the Soviet Union carries out in favor of peace. It is now the United States' turn to reply as to whether it is effectively in favor of peace and detente and whether it will act with wisdom.

Last night in his State of the Union Address, Reagan asked for a higher budget for the arms race and proposed budget cuts for the U.S. people. Last night, Reagan requested more funds for the mercenary forces that kill women and children in Nicaragua.

The United States would make better use of those funds that it is requesting for the mercenary forces if it devoted them to relieving some of the problems of the people who die from hunger in the United States and who are now suffering from budget cuts. It would be better if, instead of giving that $100 million or $130 million to the mercenary forces, the United States would give them to the Honduran and Costa Rican Governments so that they can invest them in houses and health centers for the Honduran and Costa Rican people who need them so much.

The U.S. Government leaders may approve $130 million for the mercenary forces or $1.3 billion [figure as heard] for the mercenary forces; however, even with $130 million or $1.3 billion, the mercenary forces will continue to be defeated by Sandino's people. [applause]

Nicaragua wants peace with dignity and, for that reason, we have endorsed the Latin American effort that was made by the Contadora and Support Groups through their recent Caraballeda initiative.

It does not reject the position that Nicaragua adopted on 11 November 1985, when we asserted that the United States' direct, indirect, or covert aggressive policy must end in order for favorable conditions to exist to reach a peace agreement.

We have stressed that the peace document that the Contadora Group submitted in September 1985 is unacceptable to Nicaragua, and that work must be done in every respect on a peace proposal that will first respect the principle of the self-determination of the Central American peoples. We trust that the worthy Latin American peoples and governments will not yield to the U.S. blackmail. To defend Nicaragua's right to self-determination and peace in Central America means to defend the right to self-determination of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as to defend our right to struggle against the financial blackmail to which we are being subjected by the creditors of a debt that is unrepayable and, therefore, uncollectible. It means defending the right to struggle for a new economic order; it means defending the right to peace.

Dear Companero Fidel, delegates and guests: Upon conveying this greeting from the Nicaraguan people, we wish to stress the greeting from the Nicaraguan workers, peasants, youths, and women. Today, we are wielding the liberating rifle in a struggle without quarter against the mercenaries of the Pentagon and the CIA. Today we wish to stress the greeting from thousands of peasants and workers who have shared their humble homes with the Cuban doctors and teachers who have arrived in our land to give up everything, even their lives, for the satisfaction of fulfilling their duties, thus winning the love and respect of our people.

Long live the Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party! Long live the friendship between Cuba and Nicaragua! Cuba and Nicaragua, united they will overcome! Long live peace! [applause]

GDR's Horst Sindermann

FL052355 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1702 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Speech by Horst Sindermann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, at the Third PCC Congress in the Havana Palace of Conventions; in German with simultaneous Spanish translation -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrades: Allow me to bring you, delegates to the Third PCC Congress, the cordial and fraternal greetings of the GDR communists and their secretary general, Comrade Erich Honecker. [applause] We have accepted with great satisfaction the invitation from the Central Committee of our brother Cuban party to participate in the Third PCC Congress of the communists on the isle of freedom, because your congress has great historical importance. We heard with enthusiasm and emotion the report issued by the Central Committee, which was presented by Comrade Fidel Castro and is characterized by revolutionary and internationalist motivations. Socialist Cuba is planning for the third millenium.

Your congress, dear comrades, shows us vividly the great achievements attained by the brother Cuban people under the accurate leadership of their Communist party, for the development of a new social and deeply humanitarian system: socialism. Firmly united with the socialist community, Cuba has attained evident achievements in the creation of socialism's technical-material base and the defense of these achievements. The Cuban people have continuously strengthened, under the second congress' slogan of production and defense, their defensive capacity and strongly countered every imperialist effort to turn back the hands of time in Cuba.

We value highly the contribution that you, dear Cuban comrades, are offering to the strengthening of our socialist community.

You have made a reality of the better and more just new world for which the sons of this homeland, national hero Jose Marti and many others, struggled for many decades. A strong agro-industrial socialist state rose [words indistinct] backward and semicolonial state, and it now exhibits developed industry, efficient agriculture, and an exemplary health and public education system. Its solidarity attitude towards anti-imperialist movements and its self-sacrificing internationalist aid have become a symbol of socialist Cuba and Fidel Castro's personality throughout the world. [applause] Honor to the heroic Cuban people, who allow no one to take away their torch of liberty! [applause]

Dear comrades, the United States' "star wars" program has given rise to a rebellion throughout the world. An increasingly strong and resolute clamor is heard in every language to stop that madness, stop the most rash arms buildup in history, and prevent the militarization of outer space. The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva was aimed at achieving this goal. This meeting represented a success for the Soviet Union and the socialist community's consistent peace policy. It represented a success for all the forces that struggle for peace in the world.

The program for overall disarmament presented by the Soviet Union as a continuation of the Geneva meeting offers a great opportunity to free the world, once and for all, from the scourge of a nuclear war. We, the communists, offer this opportunity to all the peoples of the world. The world must seek increasingly to achieve world development, Erich Honecker emphasized during the last plenary session of the SED Central Committee. We must now urgently struggle to achieve peace.

Dear comrades, our party and people are engaged in the preparation of the 11th SED Congress, which will be held in April 1986 in Berlin. The workers of our homeland are aware of their duty and are exerting all their energy and creative spirit to carry forward our party's policy, for the sake of building a developed socialist society in the GDR. The political leadership of the GDR society is in the hands of our party, which has proven its efficiency and become consolidated and strengthened.

Following the 10th congress the advantages of socialism have become linked overall with the results obtained by the scientific-technical revolution. Guided by the SED's economic strategy, we have taken a turn toward the overall development of our economy, thus guaranteeing a dynamic economic growth. We continue, imperturbable and consistent, to carry out the main task outlined by our party: to improve our people's welfare, which essentially means we must view our economic and social policy as a whole.

Our workers and peasants state has become increasingly strengthened; the GDR's stability within the socialist community has become stronger; and the GDR's fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and its Communist Party is unbreakable. Our policy of using a constructive dialogue and struggle to create a coalition of wisdom and realism for preventing a nuclear conflagration at the world level, thus safeguarding peace and security, is our contribution within the framework of the joint peace strategy advocated by the socialist community.

Dear comrades and Cuban friends, the GDR and the Republic of Cuba are united by the bonds of friendship that characterize brother socialist countries. The joint efforts exerted by our peoples in the construction of socialism and the defense of peace, plus the success achieved in this concern, have strengthened this alliance. The personal contacts between our top leaders, Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Fidel Castro, plus the close friendship that exists between them, are an eloquent proof of this alliance. [applause]

Our collaboration will continue to bear fruit in all the phases of our social life, supported by the firm base of the treaty for peace and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, which was signed in May 1980. This becomes particularly important given the new 5-year period that begins and will further develop the socialist society in our countries.

Our people are firmly convinced that socialist Cuba is its authentic friend and faithful ally. [applause] We must assure you once more that the GDR will continue to stand fraternally beside Cuba in any situation. [applause] You may count on our solidarity at all times. [applause] Our people will continue to offer their active solidarity to the peoples in Latin America, Aria, and Africa during their struggle for national liberation. Our people feel particularly linked with the struggle being waged by free Nicaragua for the defense of its revolutionary achievements. [applause]

Allow us, dear Cuban comrades, to wish you success during this significant congress, which will give historical impetus to the future development of your party and state.

Long live the friendship between our parties and brother peoples! [in Spanish][people shout: viva!] and its first secretary! [applause] Long live socialism! [people shout: viva!] [applause]

CPCZ's Milos Jakes

FL060150 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1923 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary general of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, at the Third [PCC] Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions: in Czech with simultaneous Spanish translation -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear Cuban friends: Allow me to convey, on behalf of the [CPCZ] Central Committee, our sincere satisfaction at being able to participate in the deliberations of the Third PCC Congress. We extend to you and to all the Cuban Communists and heroic Cuban people the warm and fraternal greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee and its secretary general, the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak Communists, and all our people.

We heard with interest the general report presented by the first secretary of the PCC, Comrade Fidel Castro, an outstanding and well-known figure in the international communist and labor movement who is greatly respected throughout the world. Czechoslovak Communists and all our people follow this empathy the achievements you have attained in building your socialist society, under the PCC leadership, in all the sectors of your social life.

Revolutionary Cuba today has firm links with the socialist community. It is the first country on the American continent that has successfully implemented Marxist-Leninist ideas, faithfully enforcing the revolutionary legacy of the great patriot Jose Marti. Your achievements and general perspectives for Cuba's future development are increasingly gaining sympathy throughout the world. We are quite aware that you are building socialism under difficult conditions. Imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, has not abandoned its goal of imposing its hegemonic plans. It would like to wipe the Cuban revolution and the Sandinist people's revolution from the Latin American map. It would like to curtail the growth of national liberation movements in Central America and progressive forces throughout the world. We will be able to counter these dangerous plans only with a joint effort by all the democratic and peace-seeking forces in the world.

TEXT We are firmly convinced that nothing will turn back the courageous Cuban people from the road they have chosen. Proof of this can be found in Cuba's recent history. The Cuban people have never been alone in their historic struggle. You have had and continue to have sincere friends whom you can always trust: our country, the other socialist countries, and, above all, the Soviet Union, the country which bears on its shoulders the main burden of the struggle for social progress, liberty, democracy, and peace in the world.

We highly appreciate the firm Marxist-Leninist attitude of the PCC and its efforts to strengthen the cohesion and unity of the international communist and labor movement. Your country plays an important role in the Nonaligned Movement. Your international policy and principles; your support for countries that struggle for policies and economic independence; and your initiative to eliminate the foreign debt burden that counters these countries' development are also worthy of recognition.

Fellow comrades, the 16th congress of our Communist Party [the CPCZ] will take place in less than 2 months to outline the new goals for building a developed socialist society. We will report positive results at the congress. The demanding tasks of our country's economic development have been successfully completed, living conditions have been improved even more, and our working people's social benefits have been strengthened.

The country's accelerated social and economic development has a leading place in our efforts. This was achieved by accelerating production and quality control efforts; an overall application of scientific and technical achievements; workers' education; and increased participation in socialist economic integration. We pay special attention to the improvement of our plans for selecting and preparing cadres and the strengthening of our discipline and organization. We must continue to improve our party's political, organizational, and educational activities; strengthen our party's leading role; and strengthen the activities of the socialist state and all the national front. Likewise, we are fully aware that the attainment of goals will also depend on future international developments.

Socialist states, above all the Soviet Union, are exerting themselves to the utmost to foil the dangerous plans of imperialism's military sector, thus ensuring that mankind will be able to live in peace, free of fear of a nuclear holocaust. Czechoslovakia fully supports the Soviet Union's principles and peace-seeking foreign policy, which responds to the vital interests of all the peoples in the world. This is proven by the new and important proposals presented by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev. If achieved, they would lead to the elimination of all weapons, both nuclear and mass extermination, before the end of this century. These proposals have been fully supported by the entire world.

One of the main conditions for the struggle to attain peace and social progress is the economic strengthening of the socialist community. This is being multiplied constantly by the continuous development of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Thus, we attach singular importance to the economic conclusions derived from the CEMA member countries' economic summit held in Moscow in June 1984, and the complex program for scientific-technical progress outlined by these countries up to the year 2000. The program was prepared according to those economic conclusions, which also refer to the future dynamic development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries.

LAST LINE

Dear comrades, there is no doubt that the third congress of your communist party will represent a new encouragement for your activities, which are aimed at the future development of your country and all society, for the sake of your economic potential and defensive capacity. We wish to assure your congress that we will exert ourselves so that the relations which prevail between our parties and brother countries will continue to develop and bear fruit in the future, for our mutual benefit; so that our joint struggle for the cohesion of all the countries in the socialist community, the international communist and labor movement, and all the forces that struggle to achieve peace and social progress will be strengthened.

We wish you, dear Cuban comrades, success in the fulfillment of all the goals established by your congress. May the friendship and fraternal cooperation that prevails between the CPCZ and the PCC and our two nations continue to be strengthened.

Long live the PCC and the heroic Cuban people! [people shout: Viva!] May your beautiful homeland, the Republic of Cuba, the isle of freedom, flourish forever! Long live socialism and peace! [people shout: Viva!] [applause]

Afternoon Session

FL052223/PL052237 [Editorial report] Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 2104 GMT on 5 February begins live coverage of the Third PCC Congress at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. Commentator Orlando Castellanos provides a report on the afternoon session activities during the 2d day of the PCC congress, stating that it began with Minister Armando Hart presiding over the session.

The first speech was delivered by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and president of the Hungarian National Assembly. He was followed by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers in that Asian nation.

His speech was followed by a commentary from Cuban delegate Antonio Medina Roa concerning the central report presented yesterday by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Medina Roa's commentary was followed by a speech from B. Altangerer, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo. Castellano adds that Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, is currently delivering a speech.

Commentator Orlando Contreras then cuts in to report that Armando Hart, who is presiding over the afternoon session, has concluded the discussion concerning the central report presented yesterday by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. He adds that they have just confirmed at the Palace of Conventions that in approximately 25 minutes the eight work commissions scheduled to participate in the congress will begin their task. They are comprised of 655 delegates, divided as follows:

The PCC Projects Commission is presided over by Jorge Risquet, Carlos Aldana as vice president, and Jose Acosta as secretary and is comprised of 147 delegates.

The Commission for Economic and Social Guidelines in the 1986-90 5-year Period is presided over by Osmani Cienfuegos, with Lionel Soto as vice president and Julian Rizzo as secretary and is comprised of 147 delegates.

The Commission for Party Statutes is presided over by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, with Joaquin Bernal as vice president and Abelardo Alvarez as secretary and is comprised of 147 delegates.

The Commission for the Resolution Concerning the CDP [not further identified] is presided over by Jose A. Lopez Moreno, with Joaquin Benavides as vice president and Alberto Hernandez as secretary and is comprised of 57 delegates.

The Commission for Mandates is presided over by Roberto Hernandez, with Ada Lozano as vice president and Julio Miro as secretary and is comprised of 47 delegates.

The Commission for Documentation is presided over by Dagoberto Perez, with Lucia Sardinas as vice president and Jorge Nunez as secretary.

The Commission for Appeals is presided over by Sixto Batista, with Fidel Ramos as vice president and Gladys Bejerano as secretary and is comprised of 9 delegates.

In conclusion, Contreras states that 200 foreign journalists are covering the Third PCC Congress; 96 are permanently accredited in Cuba and 166 travelled here in order to cover the congress. Following this report, the transmission returns to the main studio.

Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 2153 GMT on 5 February resumes coverage of congress activities: "Here in the Palace of Conventions, the 4th session of the second day of the Third PCC Congress continues. Among the delegates who have spoken is Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, Polexco Permanent Bureau, and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam, conveyed greetings from the people of Ho Chi Minh.

Speaking on behalf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was Comrade (Miriam Gushov), member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Antonio dos Santos, head of the Angolan delegation, is now speaking. He is a member of the Politburo of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Labor Party MPLA. Dos Santos brings a greeting from the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Antonio dos Santos is now walking to the plenary hall.

HAVANA ON REAGAN'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

FL051324 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1202 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan used his State of the Union address last night to the two houses of Congress to request more military aid for the armed counterrevolutionary groups that Washington is maintaining in different parts of the world. Material and moral support for what he called freedom fighters, in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia, constitutes -- to use Reagan's words during his 20-minute speech -- the United States' greatest challenge.

In his speech, which was postponed one week because of the Challenger disaster, Reagan opposed cuts in U.S. military growth and defended his "star wars" project, stating that national defense is the main priority of the U.S. Government.

The only novelties in Reagan's speech were his announcement of a study of reforms of social programs which, he said, must be reviewed, and his mention of a possible international monetary summit meeting to discuss the present exchange system.

U.S. 'SPY PLANE' REPORTEDLY CIRCUMNAVIGATES ISLAND

FL060058 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] When this morning's session of the Third PCC Congress resumed following a lunch break, General of the Army Raul Castro, second secretary of the Politburo of the Central Committee, made the following statement:

[Begin recording] Companeros delegates. While we were holding this morning's first session some of you probably heard a strong explosion. Do not be frightened. It was nothing serious. No one here gets frightened. The explosion was due to the fact that between 1008 and 1112, without violating our national territory, but disturbing us with the explosions caused when it broke the sound barrier, a U.S. SR-71 spy plane circumnavigated the country. Not to take this seriously, we must interpret it as a greeting from the Reagan government to the third [appluse] to the third [applause] -- I have not finished, I have not finished -- a greeting from the Reagan government to the Third PCC Congress.

During the recess, when I was getting this information, I calculated that at the end of the third millenium, in 2985, the Cuban communists who will follow us will be holding their 203d congress. [applause] At that time, because we are in no hurry, or perhaps before, we hope that, instead of receiving a U.S. Government spy greeting for the congress of the Cuban communists, that a U.S. Government plane will come bringing the delegation of a socialist party-government, socialist -- I mean communist -- that will be in power in the United States. [applause] [end recording]

LAOS CONFERS MEDALS ON FIDEL, RAUL CASTRO

FL052017 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The Supreme People's Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has decorated by decree Cuba's President of the Councils of State and Ministers Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the Vice President of that organ and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Army General Raul Castro.

The nation's gold medal decoration is the highest distinction that Asian country bestows. The order was conferred to Fidel and Raul for their great contributions to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and Laos.

JAMAICA

PARLIAMENT APPROVES SEAGA'S TAX REFORM PACKAGE

FL051830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1744 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Kingston, Feb 5, CANA -- Parliament approved Prime Minister Edward Seaga's tax reform proposals last night. A key component of the package is the exemption from income tax of the first J8,580 dollars of income. A 33.3 per cent flat rate will be applied thereafter.

Seaga told the House of Representatives that the reforms will benefit 150,000 people who regularly pay more taxes than middle management and executive bracket employees. The measures, which will be retroactive to January also call for the exceptions of the first 15,000 dollar on pensions. However, tax credits for such things as savings in building societies, credit unions, insurance premiums and for children are being abolished. Perquisites are also to be assessed as part of total income, except in cases where they are definitely proved to be essential for the earning of income. There are a few legislated exceptions.

Additionally, Seaga has also applied the 33.3 per cent on interest on savings above the income tax exempt limit. The tax on savings is expected to go a long way, the prime minister said, in making up for the J200 million dollars to be lost from the reforms. The prime minister said that the government eventually intended to bring the tax exemption up to 10,000 dollars, but could not do that at this point because the loss to the treasury would be too heavy. He said the government would be bringing to parliament by April changes to the property tax laws, which are expected to raise these taxes.

Corporate tax proposals are expected by next January.

HAITI

DUVALIER INVOKES 1957 LAW TO PREVENT STRIKES

PA051503 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1428 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Feb (EFE) -- President Jean-Claude Duvalier has tried to invoke an old law from the year 1957 to prevent the strike that has been called by business owners in this country.

In a press communique, which was read today over the state-run radio station, signed by the Commerce and Interior Ministries, the regime warned the Rios Enterprise [Empresa Rios] that they must abide by the law or face the consequences. The demonstrations against Duvalier have resulted in a 2-day strike, which has led to the closing of stores.

The law, which was enacted on 15 June 1957, binds business owners to keep their businesses open during work hours unless they are otherwise authorized by the government. The consequences they face are jail terms of 3 to 6 months and confiscation of their property. Foreign business owners may face the same penalties as local business owners, while the employees who cooperate with the strikes maybe jailed from 1 to 3 months.

The government regulation, known as the Kebreau Law, was named after General Antonio Kebreau, who headed the military junta in 1957.

At that time, Kebreau managed to stop a strike that was similar to the one Haitians will be holding this week.

In addition, a second government communique offers assistance to businessmen whose properties were damaged during Friday's demonstrations. Political observers are waiting to the effects of the two communiques.

Businesses Fail To Reopen

PA051755 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1619 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Feb (EFE) -- In open confrontation with a government order to open their businesses, small businessmen in Port-au-Prince remained closed today for the 3d consecutive day.

On Monday, the government "invited" businessmen to reopen their stores, and members of the political police, the Tontons Macoutes, visited several shops in the capital to "urge" businessmen to reopen.

Today, a climate of controntation prevails in the capital, in contrast with yesterday when everything appeared to be calm. The crowds are out in the streets awaiting a clash with the Army, which is on patrol with their M-16 rifles. Militiamen, wearing blue uniforms and carrying Israeli-made Uzi submachine guns, are patrolling the neighborhoods of the capital.

A law enacted on 15 June 1957 empowers the government to jail businessmen from 3 to 6 months and to liquidate the merchandise in their stores.

GREECE, SWITZERLAND REPORTEDLY DENY DUVALIER ASYLUM

FL051925 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 5 Feb 86

[By Gilles Trequesser]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Feb 5, CANA-REUTER -- Troops fanned out in the capital of Haiti today to enforce a decree ordering stores to open, as Greece and Switzerland revealed they had rejected requests for residence from beleaguered President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

Business in the bustling, impoverished capital of Port-au-Prince has been at a standstill since the Haitaian leader imposed a 30-day state of seige last Friday in a bid to quell a wave of protest sweeping the country. A government communique published on the front page of the official NOUVEAU MONDE newspaper today reminded shopowners of their obligation to open under a 1957 decree, or face up to six months in jail and a 1,000-dollar fine. The decree stipulates that under the state of seige, military authorities are empowered to enforce the rules.

Jeeploads of Army troops drove around the narrow streets and soldiers urged shopowners to open during working hours. Asked by foreign reporters what he had been told by the military, a frightened owner of a stereo equipment store in the popular Croix Bosale neighbourhood refused to answer. But he opened his store.

In Athens, a government spokesman said today that Duvalier had asked for political asylum and permanent residence in Greece but the government had turned him down.

The spokesman said the request was made to the Greek Embassy in Caracas and submitted to the Greek Foreign Ministry yesterday. The reply was negative, the spokesman said, declining to specify the reasons.

In Berne, a government spokesman said Duvalier today asked for permission to enter Switzerland with his family and about 50 other people, but the request was rejected. The spokesman said ministers debated Duvalier's request in a telephone conference, rejected it and then imposed a ban on his entering the country. No reason was given for turning away Duvalier, whose family has ruled for the past 28 years. The spokesman said the request had come from a personal representative of Duvalier in Geneva who indicated the president wanted to stay in Switzerland.

There were no reports of trouble in the provinces, although the northern city of Cap Haitien, the country's second largest, remained cut off. Military roadblocks prevented reporters from getting in. Although no death toll has been released, doctors and other sources say at least 70 people have been killed in the past week.

Diplomats said Duvalier had won some breathing space until at least next week's annual carnival. They suggested that the anti-government movement, which many Haitians openly call the revolution, could benefit from the explosive carnival revels and gain momentum.

Consulates 'Unaware' of Request

PA051729 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Feb (AFP) -- The honorary Greek Consulate in Port-au-Prince told AFP today that it "was totally unaware of the existence of a request made by President Jean-Claude Duvalier to Greece for political asylum." A spokesman for the Greek Government announced today that Greece had denied Duvalier's request for political asylum.

Thus, the Greek spokesman was confirming a report that appeared today in the leftist Greek newspaper ETHNOS stating that Duvalier had received negative replies from four other countries: Spain, Switzerland, Argentina, and Italy.

Moreover, the honorary Swiss Consulate told AFP that it was not aware of any such request, while the Argentine charge d'affairs stated that he did not know anything about the matter.

The Italian ambassador stated that if any steps had been taken in that regard, it was not "through the embassy" and Rome has not "issued a warning on the matter."

The Spanish ambassador in Port-au-Prince labeled the report "absurd."

Minister Denies Request Made

PA051931 Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Feb (AFP) -- Haitian Information and Public Relations Minister Adrien Raymond today denied reports that President Jean Claude Duvalier had requested political asylum in Greece and Switzerland. The minister called two AFP journalists to his office to tell them that such reports are "completely strange."

The honorary consulates of Greece and Switzerland in port-au-Prince have told AFP that they know nothing about the Haitian chief of state making a request in this regard.

GENERAL STRIKE POSSIBLY TO START ASH WEDNESDAY

FL052058 Bridgetown CANA in English 2005 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Feb 5, CANA-REUTER -- Haitians are being urged to stage an eight-day general strike next week as a protest against the government of the 34-year-old Duvalier, who rules the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere with the title of president-for-life.

Political tracts that began appearing yesterday called for the strike to start on Ash Wednesday -- the first day of Lent and a major feast in this heavily Roman Catholic country -- and to continue through February 20.

DUVALIER 'PRISONER'; PLANE READY FOR DEPARTURE

PA060948 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0854 GMT 6 Feb 86

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, 6 Feb (EFE) -- While repressive measures are still in effect in Haiti, and 60 bodies have been found, a Boeing 737 waits today at Port-au-Prince's airport for President Jean-Claude Duvalier's eventual departure.

According to eyewitnesses, a truck loaded with some 60 bodies covered with blood dumped its macabre load near Bon Repos, a city located about 20 km north of the capital.

News without details arrived today from the city of Les Cayes in the south, according to which the Tontons Macoutes (Duvalier's political police) had taken revenge for last week's serious distrubances.

Since Sunday, the Haitian president-for-life has had a Boeing 737 of the national airline, Haiti Air, waiting at the capital city's international airport.

According to diplomatic sources, Duvalier has sought political asylum in several European countries, including Spain, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland, but the respective governments have refused to grant him the visas needed to stay in those countries.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes announced Friday that Duvalier had fled Haiti and that his regime had been overthrown by a civilian-military junta.

Since then, according to diplomatic and opposition sources, Duvalier has been a prisoner "of Generals Pierre Merceron and Henry Nanphy."

Since the implementation of the state of siege, at least 150 bodies have been sighted by foreign reporters, and hundreds of people have been arrested in mass raids by the Tonton Macoutes in the capital and the principal cities in the interior.

On Wednesday afternoon, several dozen Catholics gathered in front of the cathedral in Port-au-Prince, which was closed to the public after several U.S. bishops canceled their visit to Haiti and the mass they had planned to hold with bishops from the island.

HOYTE APPOINTS CHANDISINGH PNC DEPUTY LEADER

FL051238 Bridgetown CANA in English 2043 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Feb 4, CANA -- President Desmond Hoyte has appointed Vice-President Ranji Chandisingh as deputy leader of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC). The appointment of the Soviet-trained ideologue Chandisingh, who is responsible for national development and is a deputy prime minister, surprised some observers. Many thought that the job would have gone to Prime Minister and First Vice-President Hamilton Green.

Hoyte told a session of the just concluded General Council meeting of the PNC that the team of Hoyte, Green and Chandisingh is an unbeatable one.

Veteran deputy leader, Dr Ptolemy Reid, a former prime minister, stepped down earlier this month.

Chandisingh, who is also party general secretary, was once a leading strategist in the Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Under the PNC's constitution, the deputy leader is appointed by the leader.

SOVIET AIRCRAFT ACQUIRED THROUGH TRADE AGREEMENT

FL040354 Bridgetown CANA in English 2132 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Feb 2, CANA -- The state-owned Guyana Airways Corporation (GAC) has acquired a U.S. 20 million dollar aircraft from the Soviet Union, officials have reported.

The new Tupolev 154 passenger jet, which arrived in the socialist South American republic yesterday, was acquired under a trade agreement Guyana and the Soviet Union signed in 1984.

Part payment for the aircraft was provided through the supply of bauxite to the Soviet Union, officials said.